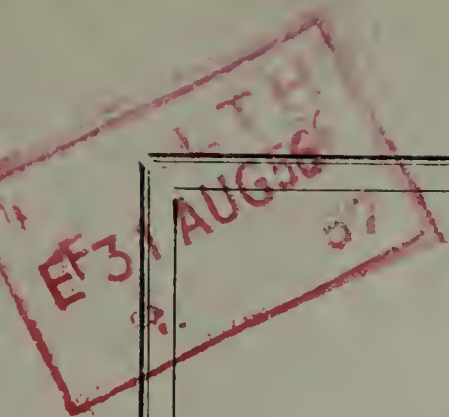


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ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

of the

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

1955

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, C. I. ATTEWELL, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, C. E. HOLLAND, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I Cert.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

G. W. RHODES, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

A. ANDERSON, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

J. BOSTOCK, M.S.I.A., R.S.I., Meat I. Cert.

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time).

Clerks—

Miss E. REDDINGTON

Miss S. VARDY

To the Chairman and Members
of
Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, which includes the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1955.

There was a low birth rate, the general death rate rose slightly and infantile mortality continued its downward trend.

Epidemics of measles and whooping cough, fortunately without fatality, were the most extensive recorded in the Urban District. Diphtheria immunisation was maintained at a high level, and the great majority of infants had combined diphtheria and whooping cough inoculation. There were two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, neither of which was fatal, and we were fortunate in having very few of the population infected by para-typhoid which was temporarily prevalent in some other districts of the County.

The Sanitary Inspectors continued their efforts to secure essential repairs and to encourage owners to avail themselves of the assistance offered by an improvement grant.

After a general survey, it was found that less than two hundred houses were beyond repair and they will be formally represented during the next five years. Many more, old and out of date but not legally unfit, are likely to become the subject of representation later. Rents of the older properties are low and extensive repairs or improvements are economically impracticable, and not a few of the old couples living in them are quite happy, not at all unhealthy and with no enthusiasm for a much more expensive, if more modern, new house. If some of the more suitable, especially where a number are adjacent, could be purchased and kept in minimum reasonable repair and at a correspondingly low rent, there is no doubt they would be acceptable to older couples who have no wish to move from their home, and they could provide accommodation for a good few years.

Re-housing of families from unfit properties is frequently a difficult problem as the new houses available are not always the size needed to accommodate the families awaiting them, and this particularly applies to the larger families. Not a few offers of new houses are refused, either on account of the relatively high rent or because the situation is unacceptable.

I am indebted to the Housing Architect and Housing Manager for the details of housing progress during the year. It will be seen that many families are still in need of a home of their own. Most of them live under difficult conditions in lodgings, while quite a few, and, I think, an increasing number of older people occupy houses which are too big for them and several rooms remain untenanted. A smaller house, usually a bunga'ow for preference, would be welcomed by many and their houses could then accommodate a family for which they were intended. The time may well come when the problem of using existing houses to the best advantage will have to be considered.

The eight slaughter-houses now licenced kept the Inspectors busy with the important work of ensuring a sound meat supply to the district.

Duties under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were taken over from the County Council in April, and during the year preliminary work was completed in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 which will come into force next year.

I express my thanks to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and all members of the staff for their very willing and efficient assistance during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Although much of the work of the Health Department would appear to be routine, new legislation and additional duties have considerably increased its volume.

Slum Clearance was resumed. A schedule of houses to be cleared in the next five years was submitted to the Minister, and approximately one third have already been represented as individual unfit properties.

Housing deterioration is a constant process. Whilst the volume of slum clearance in this area will gradually decrease, there will always be the type of "borderline" property requiring careful consideration as to its future. I am convinced the improvement grants available for the modernization of property could do much to stop the decay in those houses, reasonably habitable at the moment, but which may have to be represented for demolition in the next 5 to 10 years, unless substantial repairs and improvements are carried out. Although a number of owners and owner-occupiers have taken advantage of the grant, the response is disappointing. There are whole streets of houses which could be modernized easily, and given a useful life of 25 to 30 years.

The elimination of pail closets is proceeding as speedily as possible. More than 3,000 pails have been abolished or converted, leaving approximately 500 to be dealt with. The next three years should see the end of those pails where sewers are available.

The Council assumed the powers and duties of a Food and Drugs Authority in April. Details of samples analysed are included in the body of the report. There was no evidence of adulteration, but legal standards for sausages should be re-introduced. The new Food Hygiene Regulations which become law in 1956 should do much to raise the standards of food handling throughout the Country.

Meat inspection has taken up a considerable amount of your Inspectors' time. All the animals slaughtered in the district were examined, and the need for this duty is given full emphasis by the fact that 31.1 per cent. of the cows slaughtered were found to be infected with tuberculosis.

Details of work carried out under Food Supervision and Sampling, Public Cleansing, Salvage and Atmospheric Pollution are contained in the body of the report.

I wish to record my thanks to members of the Council and Dr. McKean for whole hearted encouragement and support, and to the inspectors and staff for their hard work during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	10,507
Population (estimated mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	40,400
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	12,386
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	£204,181
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	£850

Vital Statistics

					Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	561	277	284
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	26	17	9
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	..	17	11	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Deaths	...	...	...	...	423	226	197
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	...	...	...	...	12.5		
							Total
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	14.0		
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	.7		14.7
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.1
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.4
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0
Deaths from Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—							
All infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.3
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.9
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—							
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

						No. of Deaths
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	38
						67
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	68
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	48
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	56
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	34

Population

The natural increase for the year was 164 but the Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year was fifty less than last year.

Births

The live birth rate fell to the lowest level since the present Urban District was formed. The still birth rate rose to 28.1.

The following table shows the live and still births notified in relation to the Rh group of the mothers.

				Still Births	Live Births	Died under 1 year
Rh positive	..	...	...	13	385	10
Rh Negative	...	...	...	2	71	1
Not Tested	...	...	...	3	124	5

Jaundice was noted in ten infants, six of the mothers being Rh positive, two Rh negative and two not known.

Premature Births

Fifty infants were notified as premature by weight. Twenty-one were born in hospital and one in a private nursing home. Twenty-eight were born at home, three of whom were subsequently admitted to hospital, where one died.

Five of the infants failed to survive for a month, and a sixth, died at the age of five weeks.

None of the infants weighing under 3lbs. survived.

Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000 Live Births			Survived One Month
Under 3-lbs.	3 to 5½-lbs.	Total	
5	80	85	
			90%

The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the thirty-six mothers whose blood was examined.

							Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	...	...	31	...	...	...	28
Rh Negative	...	...	5	...	...	...	5

Deaths of Infants under One Year

The infantile mortality rate fell below thirty for the first time, though it was slightly higher than the average for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire. Unfortunately, the improvement in the survival rate of infants was more than offset by the increase in still births, so that the combined neonatal and still birth rate rose from forty-one to forty-five.

The chief causes of death were, as usual, prematurity, congenital defects and respiratory infections.

One infant who died of pneumonia at the age of eight months was the fourth infant in the same family to succumb to respiratory infection. The mother, aged forty-one years, was hypertensive and was admitted to hospital after attending the ante-natal clinic. Only two of her seven children have survived through infancy. The family lived in a three bedroomed house, adequate for themselves, but accommodation was considerably overtaxed by the presence of two adults and two children as lodgers.

One mother lost her second infant at the age of nine months, the cause of death being leukaemia. Her first infant, who also failed to survive one year, died of bronchiectasis.

In the majority of cases, housing conditions were reasonable and only one of the mothers was employed in industry.

Registered cause of death					No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under one month					At home	In Hospital	Total
	Prematurity	...	...	...	2	3	5
	Congenital Malformation		...	...	1	2	3
	Birth Injury	...	...	...	0	1	1
	Asphyxia	..	...	...	0	1	1
					3	7	10
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic					3	2	5
(b) one month and over							
	Prematurity	...	...	...	0	1	1
	Congenital Malformation		...	...	1	0	1
	Respiratory Infections	...	...	...	1	2	3
	Leukaemia	...	...	...	0	1	1
					2	4	6
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic					0	3	3
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics					2	1	3

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of Mother				Pregnancy				
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Under 20	...	.	...	2	0	0	0	0
20—29 years		...	...	2	2	0	0	1
30—39 years	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	0
40 and over	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1
				5	2	1	0	2

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:

				Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Respiratory Infections.
1936	...	...		11.2	8.0	20.9
1945	...	...		20.8	5.5	6.9
1955	...	...		10.2	5.1	5.1

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards.				Comparative Mortality.	
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58
1945	41	66	36	67	53	49
1955	41	25	30	9	27	26

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

			Under 1 month	Over 1 month.
1936	...	...	26	43
1945	...	...	32	21
1955	...	...	17	10

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1945	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	56
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Rates for 1936—1954 inclusive will be found in the Annual Report for 1954.

					Sutton-in-Ashfield	England & Wales
Live Births per 1,000 population	..	...	...		14.7	15
Still Births per 1,000 births, live and still		...	...		28.1	23.1
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births					27	25
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 births, live and still			...		0.0	0.64
Deaths per 1,000 population:—						
All causes	...	...	...	...	12.5	11.7
Respiratory Tuberculosis			...	...	0.0	0.131
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus			...	...	0.25	0.389
Cancer of other sites			...	...	1.41	1.667

The rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus has increased steadily during the past five years, while the rate for other forms of cancer has remained almost stationary.

ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics:—

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation
Sutton-in-Ashfield: Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
Huthwaite: Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	At Ante-Natal Clinics	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
Skegby and Stanton Hill: Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Services.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

				Mothers	Fathers	Infants
Rh Positive	...	...	...	180	0	9
Rh Negative	..	...	...	80	0	5

Of the one hundred and ninety-nine maternity cases treated in hospital, ninety-seven were admitted on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Nine mothers required blood transfusion.

Forty-nine births were notified from nursing homes.

The Regional Blood Transfusion Unit held two sessions during the year, and a total of 320 blood donors attended. Fifty-two new donors were enrolled, but this is far short of the number needed.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No new cases were dealt with during the year.

Tenancy of the house mentioned in last year’s report was terminated in May, though it was still empty and awaiting essential repairs at the end of the year.

Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen

There were forty-six examinations during the year.

Fit for acceptance	...	...	...	...	37
Fit conditionally	...	...	...	...	7
Rejected	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

Only three houses, which are scheduled for demolition, are supplied by standpipe.

The quantity available from the well at Rushley supplied less than half the total volume passing through the mains, the remainder coming from the Meden Valley Joint Board and Mansfield Borough. About eighteen million gallons were passed on to the Urban District of Kirkby-in-Ashfield.

From Rushley	241,362,000 gallons
From Meden Valley	292,587,000 gallons
From Mansfield	64,552,000 gallons
	<hr/>
	598,501,000 gallons
To Kirkby-in-Ashfield	17,846,000 gallons

Test pumping at Far Baulker was completed, and analysis of the supply was satisfactory. The presence of coliform organisms in one sample indicated the need for chlorination.

Five samples of raw water from Rushley were examined and found satisfactory.

Ten samples of chlorinated water were submitted for chemical analysis and thirty-three for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

Chemical analysis of four samples of the Meden Valley supply and bacteriological examination of thirty samples gave satisfactory results.

Five samples from the Public Baths were satisfactory.

Representative results of drinking water from Rushley and of the water from the Public Baths are given below.

						(a) Rushley Supply March	(b) Baths Water August
The samples contain per million parts:—							
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	...	...	...	...	...	180.00	550.00
Suspended Matter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	21.30	170.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2.875	8.50
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.016	7.760
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	1.600
Temporary Hardness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	65.00	20.00
Permanent Hardness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	71.00	152.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	1.12
pH Value ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7.60	6.50
Appearance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	clear & bright	clear & bright
Odour .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	none	none
Taste and Colour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	normal	normal
Heavy Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Free Chlorine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.75
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 72 hrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 24 hrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C.	...	...	...	...	...
in 48 hrs. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	absent in 100 mls.	absent in 100 mls.

(a) At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(b) At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for use in the swimming pool.

Drainage and Sewerage

Scheme No. 1, which includes new sewers and sewage works for the Skegby area, was in progress during the year.

General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2257
Conversions completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3008
P.C.'s remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599
(Including 57 in Teversal District where sewers are not available)								

Visits in connection with Housing—

(a) Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1106	
(b) Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	
(c) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1757
								<hr/>
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82

Public Cleansing—

(a) Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	
(b) Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	
(c) Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	566
								<hr/>
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465

Notices Served:

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Informal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	503

Summary of Work Done

(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Dangerous structures remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Internal repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Washing Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Washing Coppers Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Foods Stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Inside Water Supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Defective ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

(b) General Work.

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rodent Infestations Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Complaints Unfounded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Reports to the Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1175
Dirty Premises Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animal Nuisance Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Grease Traps Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516
Blocked Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
New Drains Tested and Passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Defective Drains Found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

During the year regular observations were made on all the industrial plants in the area and informal approach has continued in all matters relating to the emission of excess black smoke. Everything possible is being done to encourage the reduction of atmospheric pollution but there is still room for improvement. It is hoped that the new Clean Air Bill will introduce a determined campaign throughout the Country for cleaner air.

The table below shows the readings from the instruments sited at Stanton Hill and Columbia Avenue.

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide method and analysis of matter collected in atmospheric gauge

MONTH	Rainfall in inches	Insoluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)	Soluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)	TOTAL SOLIDS	SO ₃ in milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day.
1955					
JANUARY	2.35	4.03	4.23	8.26	2.31
FEBRUARY	1.97	4.70	4.63	9.33	2.14
MARCH	2.78	5.37	4.93	10.30	2.19
APRIL	1.29	6.27	4.83	11.10	1.62
MAY	2.84	6.04	5.64	11.68	1.49
JUNE	3.13	5.54	7.30	12.84	1.31
JULY	0.83	3.83	2.68	6.51	0.99
AUGUST	0.63	10.50	3.25	13.75	0.86
SEPTEMBER	0.52	3.79	3.76	7.55	1.68
OCTOBER	1.70	4.83	4.46	9.29	2.08
NOVEMBER	2.59	7.21	5.87	13.08	2.52
DECEMBER	2.46	6.84	6.04	12.88	3.91

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a) Council Houses found Infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Council Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Private Houses found Infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises Disinfested for other vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

Public Cleansing

The collection and disposal of refuse proceeded remarkably well during the year. Our regular weekly collection was maintained and very few complaints were received. Householders and business concerns are now reacting well to our efforts to collect more salvage, as shown by the increased tonnage. Everything possible is done to keep the service working smoothly and as economically as possible. Once again, our costs are well below the average for the Country.

Transport was well maintained. No new vehicles were purchased. Three vehicles were completely reconditioned in our own workshop, in addition to normal repair and maintenance of the whole fleet of transport.

Towards the end of the year, work commenced on extensions to the Depot. This includes a new boiler and boiler-house, and a new steaming room for the processing of waste food. The provision of drying room and showers for the workmen are intended at a later date.

The principal tip at Charnwood Street was used throughout the year. There is still too much interference with tips by unauthorised persons

Cesspools.

The new arrangements for the emptying of cesspools, as stated in last year's report, have worked satisfactorily.

Salvage.

The following salvaged materials were sold during the year—

				Tons	Cwts	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	...	...	...	405	15¼	3315	12	5
Textiles	...	...	...		18½	22	12	6
Tins and Metal	...	...	...	26	10	118	15	7
				433	3¾	3457	0	6
				1954	374	10¾	2539	7 2

Waste Food

				Tons	Cwts	£.	s.	d.
1955	...	...	...	579	18 sold for	2899	10	0
1954	...	...	...	627	4 sold for	3136	0	0

There is still a ready market for this material.

SECTION D

HOUSING

In spite of annual review of the waiting list and completion of 152 new houses, the requirements of over a thousand families remain unsatisfied.

The Housing Manager and Housing Architect have supplied the following details:—

Housing Manager's Report :

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/55—

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	...	2166	294	40	234	2734
Skegby Area	...	506	50	44	52	652
Huthwaite Area	...	294	56	-	48	398
		2966	400	84	334	3784
31/12/54		2846	396	84	306	3632

Number of Applications held at 31/12/55

Tenants		Outside				Total
		U.D.	Area	Sutton	Skegby	
9 children	...	-	-	-	1	1
8 children	...	-	-	1	-	2
7 children	...	-	-	3	-	6
6 children	...	-	-	5	-	6
5 children	...	-	-	5	2	9
4 children	...	5	-	10	3	20
3 children	...	3	-	17	3	29
2 children	...	4	-	32	5	57
1 child	...	6	-	15	8	39
0 children	...	7	-	14	2	28
		25		102	24	197

Families in Rooms

6 children	...	1	-	-	1	2
5 children	...	-	-	3	-	3
3 children	...	1	-	18	4	26
2 children	...	6	-	49	18	82
1 child	...	15	-	132	48	222
0 children	...	24	-	164	61	290
		47		366	131	625

Applications for Bungalows	12	223	44	50	329
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Total Number of Applications held 31/12/55	84	691	199	177	1151
31/12/54	96	861	224	201	1382

Lettings during 1955 were:—

				Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses	...	...	...	120	0	0	120
New 2 bedroom Bungalows	...	...	...	4	0	0	4
New 2 bedroom Flats	...	...	...	28	0	0	28
Relets—Houses	...	...	...	29	4	3	36
Bungalows	17	4	5	26
Flats	21	6	5	32
				219	14	13	246

Lettings during 1954	316	11	8	335
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Seven new houses and eleven relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Lettings during 1955 showing district from which applicants were housed.

				Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Outside U.D.	Total
Four bedroom houses	...	...		0	2	0	1	3
Three bedroom houses	...	...		97	33	14	1	145
Two bedroom houses	..	...		7	2	0	0	9
Flats	...	...		37	11	10	2	60
Bungalows	...	...		19	0	9	1	29
				160	48	33	5	246

During 1955 the following exchanges were effected:—

Exchanges between council tenants	...	...	...	...	37
Exchanges between council and private tenants	...	...	...	...	31
Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district	...	...	...	...	6
					74

(Four of the above were 3 way exchanges).

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Manager.

Housing Architect's Report

Post War Housing position at 31/12/54.

Schemes completed	..	..	...	...	...	26
Dwellings completed	...	..	...	...	...	1,524
1. Schemes completed during 1955.						To House
(a) Leamington Hall Bungalows	...			Aged couples		4
				Paraplegic cases		2
(b) Carsic Lane No. 4	...	...	...	Families		74
(c) Carsic Lane No. 5	...	...	...	Families		40
(d) Carsic Lane No. 7	...	...	...	Families		50
(e) Carsic Lane No. 8	...	...	...	Families		50
2. Other Schemes in Progress during 1955						Occupied
(a) Union Street, No. 3.						
3 Prs. Houses	3 BR	=	6 Dwellings			
			—			
	To House		6 Families			
			—			
(b) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 9						
14 Prs. Type 23A	3 BR	=	28 Dwellings			12
			—			
	To House		28 Families			
			—			
(c) Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 11.						
4 Flats	2 BR	=	4 Dwellings			
1 Flat	3 BR	=	1 Dwelling			
			—			
	To House		5 Families			
			—			
(d) Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme No. 9.						
5 Prs. Bung.	2 BR	=	10 Dwellings			
			—			
	To House		8 Aged Couples			
			and 2 Paraplegic Cases			
			—			
(e) Mansfield Road Housing Scheme No 5.						
1 Pr. Type 23	3 BR	=	2 Dwellings			
			—			
	To House		2 Families			
			—			

G. WARNER,
Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

In addition to the 152 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 92 houses were built by private contractors.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION DURING THE YEAR

PART A CLEARANCE AREAS (Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

	Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in the period.		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit Houses.	Other Houses.	
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	5	—	22
(2) Land coloured grey	—	—	—

PART B HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS

Number of		
Houses demolished or closed in the period.	Houses	Persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1936		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11) ...	17	114
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Sec. 11 and still in force ...	1	4
(c) Parts of building closed (Sec. 12) ...	—	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Secs. 3 (1) and 3 (2) ...	—	—
(3) Local Government (Mis. Provisions) Act 1953		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Secs. 10 (1) and 11 (2) ...	—	—

REPAIRS in the period	No. of Houses
(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	503
(5) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice: Houses in which defects were remedied.	
(a) By owners	86
(b) By local authority in default of owners	35
(6) Housing Act, 1936 —action after service of formal notice (Secs. 9, 10, 11 and 16):	
Houses made fit.	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0
(7) Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954.	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	1

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of period

(8) (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7	Nil
(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above	
(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Sec. 6).	

PART D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT No. of Houses.

(9) Houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	Nil
---	-----

The Council successfully prosecuted the owner of one house who failed to comply with a notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936 — Overcrowding :

Two houses were allocated to families whose accommodation was below the standards laid down in the Housing Act, 1936.

Families overcrowded as a result of two or more living in one house were recommended to the Housing Department for consideration under the Council's points scheme.

Re-housing and Demolition

During the year two of the families involved in the slum clearance programme refused our first offers of accommodation on the grounds of too much rent or unsuitable locality. Both of the tenants have since been rehoused.

Details of Re-housing: From Individual Unfit Houses

East Ward

1, Hamilton Road	9, James William Turner Avenue
30, Hamilton Road	12, Brierley Road
32, Hamilton Road	10, Brierley Road
1, The Twitchell	44, Limb Crescent
3, The Twitchell	52, Stuart Street

West Ward

28, Idlewells	32, Limb Crescent
25, Mill Street	22, Southwood Avenue

Huthwaite Ward

6, Allsop's Yard	23, Beech Street, Skegby
45, Club Yard	114, Carsic Road
47, Club Yard	92, Columbia Street
132, Main Street	9, Beech Avenue

Skegby Ward

46, Forest Road	13, Southwood Avenue
48, Forest Road	53, Sylvan Crescent
62, Forest Road	67, Leamington Drive
187, Mansfield Road	9, Southwood Avenue
287, Stoneyford Road	158, Hardwick Lane

Details of Demolition :—Total number twenty-two

East Ward

Nos. 3 & 5, Penn Street,
Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 Unwin Road,
Caravan, Walton Street,

West Ward

No. 12, High Pavement

Huthwaite Ward

Nos. 23, 25, 27, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45, Sherwood Street

Skegby Ward

Nos. 46 and 48, Forest Road
Nos. 289 and 291, Stoneyford Road

Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

More supervision of the casual caravan dweller was required. The visits of some of these people appeared to be much more frequent than in previous years, and many seem inclined to stay for longer periods.

FACTORY ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Part 1.

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	8	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	42	0	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	5	0	0

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Sanitary Conveniences—					Found	Remedied
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	3	3

Part VIII

There were 70 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply :

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of Distributors 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	66
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	38
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	38
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	58
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of visits to Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	98
New Dairies erected	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dairies modernised	...	...	...	...	...	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	0

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

Milk Samples Taken

T.T. Pasteurised	T.T. Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
21	16	19	5	61

Four samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

(b) Meat :

Licences were granted for the following slaughterhouses:—

Mr. R. Caunt, Church Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
 Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
 Mr. E. Willey, 24, Low Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
 Mr. K. Sweetmore, Main Street, Huthwaite.
 Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.
 Mr. W. Baugh, Old Road, Skegby.
 Mr. A. Smith, High Street, Stanton Hill.
 Stanton Hill Co-operative Society, Ltd., High Street, Stanton Hill.

An appeal is pending for one more slaughterhouse.

No. of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	8
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	0
Slaughtermen's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	29

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1836
(b) Visits to Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	145
(c) Visits to other premises	...	...	...	...	...	6

(c) Other Foods :

Visits to:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	31
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	185
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	52
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	160
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	29
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	16
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	84
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	45
Street Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	14

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

At Butchers' Shops and local Slaughterhouses.

Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis						Weight lbs.	lbs.
7 Carcases of cows and offal	...	...	...	...	...	3756	
4 Carcases of heifers and offal	...	...	...	...	...	2125	
1 Carcase bullock and offal	...	...	...	...	...	758	
2 Carcases of pigs and offal	...	...	...	...	...	829	
9 Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	954	
2 Short Forequarters and Sides	...	...	...	...	...	496½	
3 Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	...	202	
1 side and hindquarter (pig)	...	...	...	...	...	249	
2 sets clod sticking	...	...	...	...	...	46	
Carcase meat	...	...	...	...	...	93	
Pigs neck	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2 Oystered forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	60	9570½
						<hr/>	
284 Heads				3 Pleuras			
73 Hearts				36 Skirts			
17 Kidneys				20 Spleens			
92 Livers				2 Stomachs			
315 Lungs				12 Udders			
78 Mesenteries							
Total weight						...	10736

Other Diseases

1 Carcase of Heifer and Offal	...	...	Acute Peritonitis	284	
Parts of Carcases	...	...	Bruising	383	
7 Carcases of Pig and Offal	...	...	Acute Swine Erysipelas	960	
Skin of Pigs	...	...	Urticaria	28	
1 Carcase of Pig and Offal	...	...	Septicaemia	126	
1 Forequarter of sheep	...	...	Abscess and Pleurisy	20	1801
					<hr/>
22 Heads		13 Heads			
5 Lungs	Actinobacilæosis	2 Hearts	Actinomycosis		
1 Mesentery		1 Udder			
2 Udders					
9 Heads		1 Kidney & Fat	Bruising		
9 Hearts		1 Mesentery			
1 Kidney					
67 Livers	Abscesses	2 Livers			
9 Lungs		2 Kidneys	Cysts		
2 Skirts		2 Spleens			
4 Spleens					
2 Heads		6 Livers	Cysts and Abscesses		
2 Hearts	Cysticercus bovis	3 Lungs			
1 Skirt					
2 Hearts		136 Livers			
1 Liver	Echinococcus	16 Lungs	Fascioliasis		
2 Lungs		8 Lungs			
		1 Mesentery	Pleurisy		
2 Lungs		1 Spleen			
3 Mesenteries	Parasites				
2 Heads	— Abscesses & Tumour	9 Lungs	— Abscesses & Pneumonia		
5 Kidneys	— Nephritis	3 Lungs	— Cysts & Pneumonia		
7 Kidneys	— Nephritis & Abscesses	10 Lungs	— Cysts, Pneumonia & Abscesses		
5 Kidneys	— Nephritis, Abscesses & Cysts.	4 Lungs	— Pleurisy & Cysts		
10 Livers	— Bacterial necrosis	4 Lungs	— Pleurisy & Pneumonia		
4 Livers	— Cirrhosis	2 Lungs	— Pneumonia		
33 Livers	— Fascioliasis & Cirrhosis	1 Lung	— Tumour		
2 Livers	— Necrosis & Cysts	1 Skirt	— Inflammation		
1 Liver	— Peritonitis & Inflammation	1 Skirt	— Peritonitis		
1 Liver	— Telangiectasis	86 Udders	— Mastitis		
3 Livers	— Tumour & Bacterial necrosis	10 Udders	— Mastitis & Abscesses		
Total weight					6326

Summary of Meat Condemned :

Tuberculosis	.	...	...	20,306½
Other Disease	...	...	...	8,127
				<hr/>
				28,433½lbs. = 2031 stones
				<hr/>

Detained — 1 carcase of heifer and 1 carcase of bullock detained for 21 days in cold storage for cysticercus bovis.

At Retail Shops :

		lbs.			lbs.
Eggs	.....	114	Apricots Dried	.....	28
Fish tinned	.....	13¼	Bacon	.....	2¾
Fruit tinned	.....	187¾	Black Pudding	.....	2
Meat tinned	.....	179½	Cheese	.....	3¼
Milk and Cream tinned	.....	18½	Sausages Thin	.....	16
Tomatoes tinned	.....	269	Cakes	.....	10
Other tinned foods	.....	57¼	Nuts	.....	301 pkts.

Total—56 stones.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Total	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	14600	2319	546	36	8556	3143	0
Number inspected	14600	2319	546	36	8556	3143	0

All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:

Whole carcases condemned	1	0	0	0	8	0
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	376	148	0	19	34	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.21	27.1	0	0.22	1.08	0

Tuberculosis Only :

Whole carcases condemned	5	7	0	0	2	0
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	232	170	0	0	128	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10	31.1	0	0	4.07	0

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	1	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ice Cream :

Premises registered 31/12/55—

Manufacture and Sale (Hot mix only)	3
Sale only	113
Visits to the above	98

	Total Samples	Grading on Methylene Blue Test			
		I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	39	28	3	3	5

No cases of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

Clean Food Campaign :

(1) Food Premises.

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Baker & General Grocer	...	...	...	..	...	...	9
Confectioner & General Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Cafes, Confections & General Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
General Grocer & Greengrocer	...	...	...	..	...	...	15
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	..	23
Grocery & General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
General Confectionery & Off-licence	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Tripe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wet Fish	..	...	...	...	...	..	1
Wines & Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Houses & Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
							412

(2) Premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	...	3
Sale only	...	...	...	..	113
(included in Food Premises above).					
Meat Products	...	...	...	...	24

(3) Inspection of Food Premises. (See page 21).

The Council prosecuted unsuccessfully in one case of the sale of a chocolate roll containing a cigarette end.

(4) There are no clean food guilds in this area. More attention is paid to visits to premises and informal talks with the staff. Regular sampling is carried out.

(5) Disposal of condemned food. When suitable, some foods are included in the Council's waste food project—all food is steam cooked for two hours and sold for animal feeding. Some food is incinerated and the remainder is passed to the Portland Manure Works for reduction to fertilizer.

Food and Drugs

Details of samples analysed for the nine months 1/4/55 to 31/12/55.

Item				Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Action
Almond Flavouring	...	...	...	1	0	
Baking Powder	...	...	...	1	1	Deterioration—stock withdrawn & destroyed.
Coconut. Desiccated	...	...	...	1	0	
Coffee, Ground	...	...	...	1	0	
Cornflour	...	...	...	1	0	
Drink, Orange	..	...	...	1	0	
Drinks, Soft	..	...	...	8	0	
Fish Paste	...	...	...	1	0	
Flour, Plain	...	..	...	1	0	
Fruit, Dried	...	...	...	1	0	
Ginger, Ground	...	...	...	1	0	
Honey	...	...	...	1	0	
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	4	0	
Jams	...	...	...	2	0	
Lard	...	...	...	1	0	
Meat Paste, potted	...	...	...	2	0	
Milk	...	...	...	68	0	
Mincemeat	...	...	...	1	0	
Mustard	...	...	...	1	0	
Nutmeg, Ground	...	..	...	1	0	
Pepper, White	...	...	...	1	0	
Piccalilli	...	...	...	1	0	
Pork Pie	...	...	...	1	0	
Rice, Ground	...	...	...	1	0	
Sausages	...	...	...	17	2	No legal standard. Butcher interviewed by Chief Sanitary Inspector
Sauce	...	...	...	1	0	
Tea	...	...	...	1	0	
Vinegar	...	...	...	2	0	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
				124	3	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Fifty-six notifications were received, and in two cases the final diagnosis was revised. The incidence followed the general trend of the past few years, the fifty-four cases occurring throughout the year, and about half of them during October, November and December.

Thirteen children were treated in hospital.

The disease was mild and all recovered.

Incidence in Wards.

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
23	21	0	10	54

Age and Sex Incidence.

Age Groups					Males	Females
1—2 years	...	...	...	...	3	2
3—4 years	...	...	...	...	6	5
5—9 years	...	...	...	...	11	16
10—14 years	...	...	...	...	6	5
					<hr/> 26	<hr/> 28

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child was notified in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

The following table shows the incidence and mortality of diphtheria in the district for the past twenty-one years.

					Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation)	...	...	...	...	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	...	...	...	...	55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	26	2
1947—1955 (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	0	0

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment during 1955:—

Age when treated					Under 1 year	1—4 years	School children	Totals
Clinics	...	...	...	...	512	53	53	618
Privately	...	...	...	...	39	17	2	58
					<hr/> 551	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 676

Booster Injections given to children at school age.

Clinics or Schools	...	...	...	...	523	
Privately	...	...	...	...	10	533

Immunised children at 31st December, 1955.

Under one year	193
Infants 1—4 years (inclusive)	2005
Schoolchildren 5—14 years (inclusive)	6425

% Level of Immunisation

Infants 1—4 years (inclusive)	86%	31/12/54 86%
Schoolchildren 5—14 years (inclusive)	96%	96%

Age Groups

1—5 years		Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1950		91%	5%	2%
Children born 1951		88%	—	7%
Children born 1952		84%	—	5%
Children born 1953		84%	—	6%
Children born 1954		86%	—	6%

Infants Under One Year. 84% of infants completed immunisation before attaining the age of one year.

Classification by age at inoculation and age attained.

Age at 31/12/55 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1955	1—4 1954—51	5—9 1950—56	10—14 1945—41	Under 15 Total
Last injection given					
A. 1951—1955	193	2005	3182	104	5484
B. 1950 or earlier	—	—	22	3117	3139

Whooping Cough

The epidemic which began in the winter of 1954 continued, and in the first five months of 1955 produced 151 of the 170 cases notified during the year. This is the highest incidence since notification was introduced in 1939.

Seven cases were admitted to hospital.

Incidence in Wards.

East 89			West 56		Huthwaite 3			Skegby 22		Total 170	
Months											
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
43	21	38	30	19	3	1	5	1	1	5	3

Age and Sex Distribution

	Males	Females	Total	Prophylactic Injections.
Under 1 year	10	11	21	3
1—2 years	13	15	28	6
3—4 years	30	22	52	8
5—9 years	30	35	65	14
10—14 years	3	1	4	—
	86	84	170	31

Though, as will be seen from the statistics, the disease attacked a considerable number of infants and very young children, there were no deaths.

Thirty-one of the children had received prophylactic injections, but, nevertheless, the incidence was much less amongst children who had had the injections.

Course completed one to three months before notification	5 cases
Course completed six to twelve months before notification	2 cases
Course completed one year before notification	2 cases
Course completed two years before notification	3 cases
Course completed three to five years before notification	19 cases

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment during 1955.

Age when treated—	Under 1 year.	1—4 years.	Totals.
Clinics	446	36	482
Privately	24	7	31
			513

Measles

The winter epidemic of 1954 continued into the spring of 1955. The total cases numbered 936, the highest incidence since the disease became notifiable, with a maximum of 401 in February and a total of 911 during the months January to May. The previous highest number recorded was in 1949, when 876 cases occurred.

Seven children were admitted to hospital, and there were no deaths.

Incidence in Wards

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
370	307	25	234	936

Months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
192	401	172	119	27	8	7	9	-	-	1	-

Age and Sex Incidence

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	19	21	40
1—2 years	96	106	202
3—4 years	144	127	271
5—9 years	215	196	411
10—14 years	4	4	8
15—24 years	2	—	2
25 years and over	—	2	2

480	456	936
-----	-----	-----

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were two confirmed cases, both paralytic, and both recovered.

The first, notified 8/8/55, was a little girl aged two years, who was said to have been quite well until it was noticed she had difficulty in walking. She was admitted to Heathfield Hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed, the left leg being the affected limb. In September she was transferred to Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, and subsequently, progressing well, she was discharged in December. Immunisation 11/5/54 and 15/6/54.

The other, notified 21/8/55, was an infant aged 8 months, who developed paralysis of the right arm after a few days febrile illness with a sore throat. He was admitted to Heathfield Hospital. Vaccination was performed on 25/3/55 and combined diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation was completed on 3/8/55, both being done privately.

The death recorded from poliomyelitis was that of the paralytic case notified in 1951.

Pneumonia

Six notifications were received and two deaths were recorded—one was an infant under one year of age who died in the Forest Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two notifications were received—the cause of the pyrexia in one case being influenza.

Smallpox

The last notified case was in 1929.

Prophylaxis

Age when treated			Primary	Vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	
			Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	...	...	121	13	—	—
Age 1 year	...	...	3	2	—	—
Age 2 to 4 years	...	...	3	0	—	1
Age 5 to 14 years	...	...	3	0	1	3
15 years and over	...	...	1	13	6	13
Totals			131	28	7	17

Paratyphoid Fever

In connection with cases occurring in Kirkby-in-Ashfield and other districts, fifty-seven persons were kept under observation during September and October. One employee of the firm whose pork products were under investigation was found to be a symptomless excretor of *S.paratyphi B*. Another was a symptomless excretor of *S.paratyphi-murium* and a member of his household was employed in a canteen. They were all excluded from work until bacteriological examinations were satisfactory. An employee of a local cafe taking supplies from the factory in question, was similarly excluded as she was found to be a symptomless excretor of *S.paratyphi B*.

Two certificates under the National Insurance Act, 1948, were issued to employees to enable them to receive sickness benefit during the period of exclusion from work.

Compensation for loss of wages amounting to £55 13s. 0d. was paid to two more not entitled to National Insurance Benefits.

Investigations were also conducted at the premises of nine dealers who had supplied live pigs to the factory in Kirkby-in-Ashfield. No evidence of infection was found.

One case was notified in the district on September 7th. The patient was a girl, aged four years, who had a mild enteritis early in September and the organism responsible was found to be *S.paratyphi B*. of the same type as that being isolated from cases in Kirkby-in-Ashfield. There was no direct evidence of consumption of the pork products under suspicion or of any contact with a known case. Two other members of the household became temporary symptomless carriers.

Gastro Enteritis

Six children were admitted to hospital and all recovered. One, aged three months, was a third member of the family mentioned in last year's report.

No specific organisms were isolated.

Food Poisoning

A women aged thirty-one years was admitted to hospital after a week's illness. She was found to be suffering from an infection by *Salmonellae typhi-murium*. No other members of the family were affected and no evidence of the source of infection was found.

Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15-25	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	14	6	1	0	1	0	0	0

Primary notifications remained stationery for men and decreased a little for women.

One case was a family contact, and in another there had been a fatal case in the same household seven years before.

In addition to primary notifications, three men were added to the register as inward transfers from other areas.

Half of the new cases in men were miners, three of them being over fifty years of age, and four of the six women were employed in industry.

Of the 20 notified cases, ten men and five women were admitted to sanatoria. The interval between primary notification and admission was:—

				Males	Females
Less than 1 month	...	...	...	6	5
Less than 2 months	...	...	...	1	0
Less than 3 months	...	...	...	1	0
Less than 6 months	...	...	...	1	0
* Less than 7 months	...	...	...	1	0

* was offered and refused admission within three months.

The non-pulmonary case was a boy aged 11 years who was admitted to hospital with meningitis. He recovered from the infection but residual deafness is likely to require his education to be continued at a school for the deaf. There was no known case of pulmonary tuberculosis in his family.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/55	99	18	78	22	217
31/12/54	85	19	79	24	207

Nine cases were removed on recovery, and five left the district.

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and recommendations for priority were made to the Housing Committee.

Families on priority list 31/12/54	...	...	...	6
Families added to list 1955	...	...	...	5
				11
Removed from list 1955				
(a) Families re-housed by Council	...	...	4	
(b) Not Recommended by Council		...	2	6
Families on priority list 31/12/55	...	...	...	5

In addition to the priority cases, one family secured a new house during the year from the normal housing list.

B.C.G.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination sessions are held at King's Mill Hospital During the year, from this district, nine infants, and five children age 1—4 years, were vaccinated.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1955

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.													Total cases notified in--					Total cases admitted to Hosp.	Deaths
	Age Groups.																			
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over							
Scarlet Fever	...	54	0	2	3	5	6	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	23	21	0	10	13	0
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	...	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Pneumonia	...	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2
Measles	...	936	40	91	111	125	146	411	8	0	3	1	0	0	379	307	25	234	7	0
Whooping Cough	...	170	21	10	18	22	30	65	4	0	0	0	0	0	89	56	3	22	7	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid B	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

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